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printing, fustian cutting by machinery seems likely to result in comparatively few additions to the ranks of the unemployed.

EDWARD PORRITT.

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American Labor Unions. By HELEN MAROT. New York, Henry Holt and Company, 1914.—ix, 269 pp.

The profound agitation among organized and unorganized workers during the past few years has carried the interest in the words and deeds of the labor movement far beyond the university seminar or the economic organization. The business man, the lawyer, the office clerk, the banker, the clergyman, affected directly or indirectly by the recent social storm, have been forced out of their former state of indifference and have found themselves discussing and judging the claims of labor at their places of business, in their homes, from the pulpit, and in the people's column of their newspaper. This growth of interest has not been accompanied, however, by a corresponding increase of understanding of the fundamental problems and principles involved. The vast amount of newspaper and magazine writing which has appeared in the last two or three years has done but little to clarify the matter, and those who have the destinies of labor at heart have felt this very keenly.

This feeling and a desire to present the "labor point of view" as clearly and as forcibly as possible have prompted Miss Marot to write her book on *American Labor Unions*. Miss Marot has been a member of The American Federation of Labor for years, and was executive secretary of the Women's Trade Union League of New York from 1905 to 1913. Her experience with the labor movement has given her an insight into the detail and technique of labor organizations which few writers outside the labor movement possess. On the other hand, her contact with wider social groups has enabled her to see the larger aspects of the movement which she describes.

The purpose of Miss Marot's study is to describe the aims, scope, and methods of the American labor movement for those who have but little knowledge of it or who draw their knowledge from sources antagonistic to labor. The twenty chapters of the book cover a wide field, reviewing the principles and mechanism of the American Federation of Labor, the Railroad Brotherhoods, the Industrial Workers of the World, and minor organizations. The topics discussed include almost every aspect of the labor problem, such as strikes, boycotts, the label, arbitration, violence, sabotage, legislation, scientific management, and

so on. As the author frankly states in her preface, all this is done from the partisan point of view of one who believes that labor is here to achieve new social relationships and that it has no reason to mince words or to smooth the rough edges of its philosophy.

As a descriptive piece of work Miss Marot's book is clear, readable, and intelligent. There is throughout the book a consciousness of the realities and difficulties of the task of labor which helps the author to moderate her otherwise unrestrained tendency to take the extreme point of view. Though the book reveals but little imaginative insight into the psychological aspects of the labor world, it will prove very helpful to the reader who wishes to inform himself on the policies and organization of the American labor unions.

LOUIS LEVINE.

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The Political Science of John Adams: A Study in the Theory of Mixed Government and the Bicameral System. By C. M. WALSH. New York, G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1915.—xii, 374 pp.

John Adams was a profound and penetrating thinker in the field of politics and constitutional government. Long after interest in his administration as president of the United States has become antiquarian, students will read his treatises and essays on political science, just as they read their Aristotle or Machiavelli. Moreover, in that re-writing of American history which Professor Becker has prophesied will come to pass during the next generation, Adams and his philosophy of government will occupy a high place—and justly so. The wonder is that no one thought it worth while to make an exhaustive and systematic survey of his political science until Mr. Walsh brought out the volume now before us. But this long delay will make us all the more grateful for what we have received.

Mr. Walsh has examined Adams's writings with evident pains and discrimination and has arranged most of the results of his researches under the following heads: early democratic views, division and classification of governments, badness of simple governments and need of a balance, orders and classes in government and society, control of the aristocrats in mixed government, the general structure of government, the executive, the senate, the house of representatives, the two houses and the executive, the judiciary, criticism of the federal constitution, his monarchism, and his typical scheme of government.

The method of treatment adopted by Mr. Walsh is not that of long